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(54) Title: FABRIC SOFTENING COMPOSITIONS

(57) Abstract: A fabric softening composition comprising: (a) a cationic fabric softening compound; and (b) an emulsified silicone. In one aspect the viscosity of the silicone before emulsification is from 10,000cSt to 1,000,000cSt, preferably from 30,000cSt to 750,000cSt, more preferably from 40,000cSt to 400,000cSt, most preferably 45,000cSt to 250,000cSt, e.g. 45,000cSt to 200,000cSt and the emulsion is a macro-emulsion. In another aspect, the median silicone droplet size in the emulsion is at least 0.2μm, preferably at least 0.25μm, more preferably at least 0.39μm, preferably also no greater than 25μm and is emulsified with an emulsifier comprising one or more cationic surfactants.

- 1 -

FABRIC SOFTENING COMPOSITIONS

Technical Field

5 The present invention relates to fabric softening compositions which provide additional benefits to the fabric, particularly improved crease reduction and/or ease of ironing.

10 Background and Prior Art

Fabric softener compositions, especially those added in the rinse, are well known. It is also known to incorporate one or more additional materials such as silicones, to reduce 15 wrinkling of the fabric during the rinsing and drying stages of the wash. For example WO-A-96/15309 discloses the use of a combination of a silicone and a film-forming polymer for this purpose. Typical silicones in this application are polydiorganosiloxanes. Nevertheless, there remains a need in 20 fabric softening compositions to formulate with additives which not only reduce the appearance of wrinkles or creases before ironing, but also make ironing easier.

In many prior art compositions, the silicones are 25 incorporated in the form of an emulsion, which is a micro-emulsion, that is to say the silicone is present as liquid droplets having a droplet size less than the wavelength of visible light and so the emulsion is substantially transparent. However, in a few cases, they are macro-emulsions (e.g. WO-A-97/31997 and 98). The silicones 30 before emulsification are those having relatively low

- 2 -

viscosities, because it is assumed that those with higher viscosities are more difficult to handle during the process of manufacturing the product and are less suited for anti-creasing performance. WO-A-95/24460 discloses a fabric 5 softening composition which contains from about 0.2% to about 20% of a polydimethyl siloxane having a viscosity from about 2 to 5,000 centi-Stokes (cSt).

It has now been discovered that, surprisingly, good anti-10 creasing and/or ease of ironing can be achieved by formulating with a silicone which is incorporated in the form of a macro-emulsion and which silicone has a viscosity of from 10,000cSt to 1,000,000cSt, and/or the emulsified silicone has a median droplet size of at least 0.2 μ m and is 15 emulsified with at least one cationic surfactant.

Definition of the Invention

Thus according to a first aspect of the invention there is 20 provided a fabric softening composition comprising:-

- (a) a cationic fabric softening agent; and
- (b) an emulsified silicone;

wherein the viscosity of the silicone before emulsification is from 10,000cSt to 1,000,000cSt, preferably from 30,000cSt 25 to 750,000cSt, more preferably from 40,000cSt to 400,000cSt, most preferably 45,000cSt to 250,000cSt, eg, 45,000cSt to 200,000cSt, and the emulsion is a macro-emulsion.

A second aspect of the present invention provides a fabric 30 softening composition comprising:-

- (a) a cationic fabric softening agent; and

- 3 -

(b) an emulsified silicone;
wherein the median droplet size of the silicone in the emulsion is $0.2\mu\text{m}$, preferably at least $0.25\mu\text{m}$, more preferably at least $0.39\mu\text{m}$, preferably also no greater than 5 $25\mu\text{m}$ and is emulsified with an emulsifier comprising one or more cationic surfactants.

A third aspect of the present invention provides a method of manufacturing a fabric softening composition, the method 10 comprising obtaining a macro-emulsion of a silicone having a viscosity of from 10,000cSt to 1,000,000cSt and admixing said macro-emulsion with a cationic fabric softening agent.

A fourth aspect of the present invention provides a method 15 of manufacturing a fabric softening composition, the method comprising obtaining the emulsion in the form of an emulsion of a silicone having a viscosity of from 10,000cSt to 1,000,000cSt, preferably from 30,000cSt to 750,000cSt, more preferably from 40,000cSt to 400,000cSt, most preferably 20 45,000cSt to 250,000cSt, eg 45,000cSt to 200,000cSt the median droplet size of the silicone in the emulsion being at least $0.2\mu\text{m}$, preferably at least $0.25\mu\text{m}$, more preferably at least $0.39\mu\text{m}$, preferably also no greater than $25\mu\text{m}$ and is emulsified with an emulsifier comprising one or more 25 cationic surfactants, and admixing said emulsion with a cationic fabric softening agent.

Compositions according to the present invention may 30 optionally embody both the first and second aspects of the present invention and processes for their manufacture optionally may embody the third and fourth aspects. A

- 4 -

method of using a composition according to the first and/or second aspects of the present invention by applying it to a fabric or textile for softening the fabric or textile, constitutes another aspect of the invention.

5

For the avoidance of doubt, in the context of the present invention, the term emulsified silicone means that the silicone is in emulsion form prior to incorporation in the fabric softening composition and does not necessarily remain 10 in that form in the final product.

The cationic fabric softening agent may comprise one or more cationic fabric softening materials and the emulsified silicone may comprise one or more individual silicone 15 materials.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Cationic Fabric Softening Agents

20

Preferably, the cationic fabric softening agent is a quaternary ammonium material or a quaternary ammonium material containing at least one ester group. The quaternary ammonium compounds containing at least one ester group are 25 referred to herein as ester-linked quaternary ammonium compounds.

As used herein the term ester group, when used as a group in the quaternary ammonium material, includes an ester group 30 which is a linking group in the molecule.

- 5 -

It is preferred for the ester-linked quaternary ammonium compounds to contain two or more ester groups. In both monoester and the diester quaternary ammonium compounds it is preferred if the ester group(s) is a linking group 5 between the nitrogen atom and an alkyl group. The ester group(s) is preferably attached to the nitrogen atom via another hydrocarbyl group.

Also preferred are quaternary ammonium compounds containing 10 at least one ester group, preferably two, wherein at least one higher molecular weight group containing at least one ester group and two or three lower molecular weight groups are linked to a common nitrogen atom to produce a cation and wherein the electrically balancing anion is a halide, 15 acetate or lower alkylsulphate ion, such as chloride or methosulphate. The higher molecular weight substituent on the nitrogen is preferably a higher alkyl group, containing 12 to 28, preferably 12 to 22, e.g. 12 to 20 carbon atoms, such as coco-alkyl, tallowalkyl, hydrogenated tallowalkyl or 20 substituted higher alkyl, and the lower molecular weight substituents are preferably lower alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as methyl or ethyl, or substituted lower alkyl. One or more of the said lower molecular weight substituents may include an aryl moiety or may be replaced by an aryl, 25 such as benzyl, phenyl or other suitable substituents.

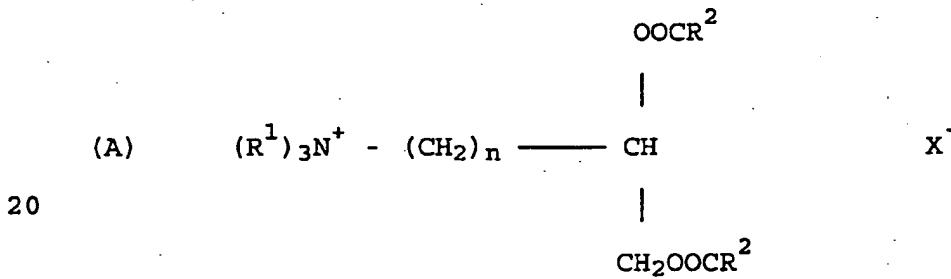
Preferably the quaternary ammonium material is a compound having two C₁₂-C₂₂ alkyl or alkenyl groups connected to a quaternary ammonium head group via at least one ester link, 30 preferably two ester links or a compound comprising a single

- 6 -

long chain with an average chain length equal to or greater than C₂₀.

More preferably, the quaternary ammonium material comprises 5 a compound having two long chain alkyl or alkenyl chains with an average chain length equal to or greater than C₁₄. Even more preferably each chain has an average chain length equal to or greater than C₁₆. Most preferably at least 50% of each long chain alkyl or alkenyl group has a chain length 10 of C₁₈. It is preferred if the long chain alkyl or alkenyl groups are predominantly linear.

The most preferred type of ester-linked quaternary ammonium material that can be used in compositions according to the 15 invention is represented by the formula (A):



wherein each R¹ group is independently selected from C₁₋₄ alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or C₂₋₄ alkenyl groups; and wherein each 25 R² group is independently selected from C₈₋₂₈ alkyl or alkenyl groups; X⁻ is any suitable counter-ion, i.e. a halide, acetate or lower alkylsulphate ion, such as chloride or methosulphate.

- 7 -

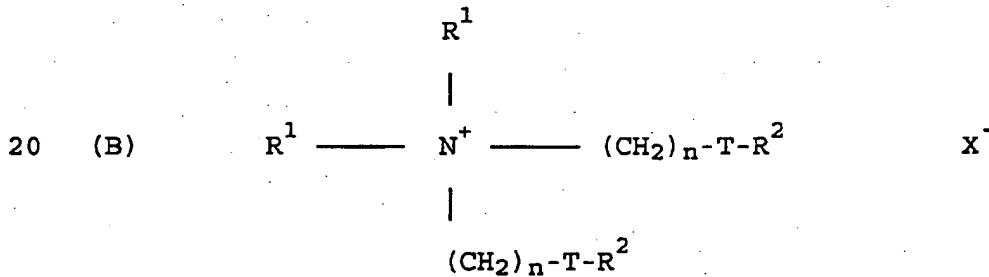
n is an integer from 1-5 or is 0

It is advantageous for environmental reasons if the quaternary ammonium material is biologically degradable.

5

Preferred materials of this class such as 1,2 bis[hardened tallowoyloxy]-3-trimethylammonium propane chloride and their method of preparation are, for example, described in US-A-4 137 180. Preferably these materials comprise small amounts 10 of the corresponding monoester as described in US-A-4 137 180 for example 1-hardened tallow-oyloxy-2-hydroxy-3-trimethylammonium propane chloride.

Another class of preferred ester-linked quaternary ammonium 15 materials for use in compositions according to the invention can be represented by the formula (B):



wherein R^1 , n, R^2 and x^- are as defined above.

25



and T is $-\text{O}-\text{C}-$ or $-\text{C}-\text{O}-$; and

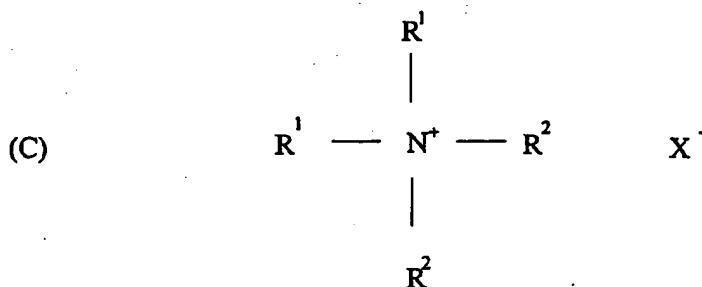
30

- 8 -

It is especially preferred that each R^1 group is methyl and each n is 2.

Of the compounds of formula (B), Di-(tallowyloxyethyl)-
 5 dimethyl ammonium chloride, available from Hoechst, is the most preferred. Di-(hardened tallowyloxyethyl)dimethyl ammonium chloride, ex Hoechst and di-(tallowyloxyethyl)-methyl hydroxyethyl methosulphate are also preferred.

10 Another preferred class of quaternary ammonium cationic fabric softening agent is defined by formula (C):-



15 where R^1 , R^2 and X^- are as hereinbefore defined.

A preferred material of formula (C) is di-hardened tallow-diethyl ammonium chloride, sold under the Trademark Arquad 2HT.

20 The optionally ester-linked quaternary ammonium material may contain optional additional components, as known in the art, in particular, low molecular weight solvents, for instance isopropanol and/or ethanol, and co-actives such as nonionic
 25 softeners, for example fatty acid or sorbitan esters.

The fabric softening agent is present in the composition preferably in a total amount of 0.5% - 50% by weight based upon the total weight of the composition, more preferably 5 0.5% to 35%, more preferably 1-30%, more preferably 3-25%, most preferably 3-20%, eg 8-20%.

Emulsified Silicone

10 According to the first and third aspects of the present invention, in the emulsified silicone, the silicone droplets are incorporated to be in the form of a macro-emulsion, that is to say the droplets have a median size in the wavelength range corresponding to the visible spectrum, or even larger.

15 Preferably, the emulsion is an oil-in-water emulsion. The term median size refers to the number average. The visible spectrum is $0.39\mu\text{m}$ to $0.77\mu\text{m}$. In the emulsion, the silicone droplets are then preferably from $0.39\mu\text{m}$ to $25\mu\text{m}$. In the second and fourth aspects of the present invention,

20 in the emulsion, the silicone droplets have a median size of at least $0.2\mu\text{m}$, preferably at least $0.25\mu\text{m}$. The droplet size may be determined based on measurements of median DV05 using a Malvern X Mastersizer.

25 The silicone may be of any structure which gives rise to one or more of the desired benefits in use of the fabric softener formulation. Preferably, it has a linear structure. It is preferably a non-functional silicone, especially one which is non-amino functional. Typical 30 silicones are siloxanes which have the general formula $\text{R}_a\text{SiO}_{(4-a)/2}$ wherein each R is the same or different and is

- 10 -

selected from hydrocarbon and hydroxyl groups, 'a' being from 0 to 3 and in the bulk material; 'a' has an average value of from 1.85-2.2.

5. Most preferably, the silicone is a polydi-C₁₋₆alkyl (preferably a polydimethyl) siloxane end-terminated either by tri-C₁₋₆ alkylsilyl (e.g. trimethylsilyl) or hydroxy-di-C₁₋₆ alkylsilyl (e.g. hydroxy-dimethylsilyl) groups, or by both.

10

Certainly, in the case of compositions according to the first and third aspects of the present invention and preferably, in the case of compositions according to the second and fourth aspects, the silicone has a viscosity before emulsification (as measured on a Brookfield RV4 viscometer at 25°C using spindle No.4 at 100 rpm) of from 10,000cSt to 1,000,000cSt, preferably from 30,000cSt to 750,000cSt, more preferably from 40,000cSt to 400,000cSt, most preferably 45,000cSt to 250,000cSt, eg 45,000cSt to 200,000 cSt.

20

Preferably, in compositions according to the first and third aspects of the present invention and certainly in those according to the second and fourth aspects of the invention, emulsification is effected using one or more cationic surfactants, preferably having a non-halogen counter-ion.

25

The cationic emulsifiers are believed to enhance deposition of the silicone during use of the fabric softening composition. Preferred counter-ions include methosulphate,

- 11 -

ethosulphate, tosylate, phosphate and nitrate. If a halogen counter-ion is used, it is preferably chloride.

For example, mixtures of one or more cationic and one or 5 more nonionic surfactants can be used, or even nonionic surfactant(s) alone.

Preferably, the total of amount of emulsifying surfactant(s) is from 0.5% to 20%, preferably from 2% to 12%, more 10 preferably from 3% to 10% by weight of the emulsion.

The emulsified silicone (as 100% active silicone) may be included in the fabric softener compositions in an amount of 3.5% to 15% by weight of the total composition (including 15 the emulsion product containing the silicone emulsion), preferably 3.75% to 12%, more preferably 4% to 10%, most preferably 4.5% to 10%. However, it may be possible to include up to 20% by weight if it can be incorporated into the fabric softening composition without instability 20 occurring therein. The total amount of silicone in the emulsion will generally be up to 70% by weight of the emulsion.

Preferably, the weight ratio of silicone to total 25 emulsifying surfactant(s) is from 2.3:1 to 120:1, more preferably 3:1 to 120:1, for example from 3:1 to 30:1. Typical cationic surfactants are alkyl tri-methylammonium methosulphates and derivatives in which at least two of the methyl groups on the nitrogen atom are replaced by 30 (poly)alkoxylated groups.

- 12 -

In the final product, the weight ratio of total fabric softening agent to total silicone is from 1:1 to 70:1, more preferably from 1.5:1 to 25:1, more preferably 2.5:1 to 10:1, eg 3:1 to 7:1.

5

Perfume

The compositions may comprise perfume. If present, the level of perfumes in the compositions may be 0.25% to 2% by 10 weight, preferably 0.27% to 2%, such as 0.3% to 1.5%.

Optional ingredients

The compositions may also contain one or more optional 15 ingredients, selected from electrolytes, non-aqueous solvents, pH buffering agents, perfume carriers, fluorescers, colorants, hydrotropes, antifoaming agents, antiredeposition agents, polymeric and other thickeners, enzymes, optical brightening agents, opacifiers, anti- 20 shrinking agents, auxiliary anti-wrinkle agents, anti-spotting agents, germicides, fungicides, anti-oxidants, anti-corrosion agents, drape imparting agents, antistatic agents, sunscreens, colour care agents and auxiliary ironing aids.

25

The preferred product form is a liquid, more especially an aqueous liquid. In liquid products, a viscosity control agent may be included. Any viscosity control agent typically used with rinse conditioners is suitable, for 30 example biological polymers such as Xanthum gum (Kelco ex Kelsan and Rhodopol ex Rhone-Poulenc). Synthetic polymers

- 13 -

may also be used as viscosity control agents e.g. polyacrylic acid, poly vinyl pyrrolidone, polyethylene, carbomers, polyethylene, polyethylene glycols and cellulose-based thickeners such as hydroxy-ethyl cellulose modified to 5 include long chain substituent groups. Also suitable as viscosity modifiers are decoupling polymers and deflocculating polymers.

It is preferred that the compositions are substantially free 10 of bleaches.

Product Form

However, the compositions may be in any form conventionally 15 used for fabric softening compositions for example, powder, paste or gel. It is preferred if the final product itself is a liquid and especially an aqueous emulsion, preferably a macro-emulsion and not a micro-emulsion, containing suspended fabric softener and emulsified silicone droplets.

20

Compositions

A fabric softening composition within the scope of the present invention may comprise 8 to 50% by weight of a 25 cationic fabric softening agent; and perfume; and 3.5 to 15% by weight of an emulsified silicone (all weights being of the total weight of the composition) the silicone having been emulsified with one or more cationic surfactants to form a macro-emulsion with the viscosity of the silicone 30 before emulsification being from 10,000cSt to 400,000cSt,

- 14 -

preferably from 20,000cSt to 350,000cSt, more preferably from 25,000cSt to 250,000cSt.

Another fabric softening composition with the scope of the
5 invention may comprise 8 to 50% by weight of a cationic
fabric softening agent; and perfume; and 3.5 to 15% by
weight of an emulsified silicone (all weights being of the
total weight of the composition) the median droplet size of
the emulsified silicone being at least 0.2 μ m, preferably at
10 least 0.25 μ m, more preferably at least 0.39 μ m, preferably
also no greater than 25 μ m and the silicone being emulsified
with an emulsifier comprising one or more cationic
surfactants.

- 15 -

Examples

Example A

5 A dimethyl-terminated polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) having a viscosity of 60,000cSt was formulated as an aqueous emulsion thus in

	<u>Component</u>	<u>% wt</u>
10	PDMS	60
	COCOTMAMS (1)	3.5
	COCOPEMAMS (2)	1.9
	Water, preservatives	to 100
15		
	(1) coconut trimethylammonium methosulphate	
	(2) coconut pentaethoxymethylammonium methosulphate	

Examples 1 and 2

20 The emulsion of Example A was included in dilute (Example 1) and concentrate (Example 2) forms of fabric softener compositions, in which amounts are % by weight of the total composition:-

25

- 16 -

	<u>Component</u>	<u>Example 1</u> (Dilute)	<u>Example 2</u> (Concentrate)
5	Cationic Softener (3)	4.7	12.7
	Coconut 20 EO Non-ionic	0.1	0.7
	Tallow Alcohol	--	0.7
	Silicone Anti-foam	0.03	0.015
	Cetyl hydroxyethyl cellulose	0.03	--
10	Proxel (4)	0.16	0.15
	Pearlescer (mica)	0.1	0.18
	Dye	0.0015	0.0048
	Perfume	0.32	0.95

15	(Emulsifier)	(1.67)	(5.0)
	Silicone PDMS	1.0	3.0
	COCOTMAMS	0.058	0.17
	COCOPEMAMS	0.032	0.1

20	Water, other preservatives	to 100	to 100

(3) Mixture of 1,2 bis[hardened tallowoxy]-3-trimethyl ammonium propane chloride and free fatty acid in a weight ratio of 6:1.

25 (4) Preservative

- 17 -

Example 3 (Performance Evaluation)

Compositions comprising by weight 12.7% of the cationic
5 softener of Examples 1 and 2, 0.7% coconut 20 EO nonionic,
0.7% tallow alcohol and 3% polydimethyl-siloxane (% active)
obtained from different emulsions containing nonionic
emulsifier and 50% by weight of the silicone active
ingredient. To evaluate the first and third aspects of the
10 present invention, the viscosity and median droplet sizes
were varied between these different emulsions.

The nonionic-emulsified silicone emulsion was type HV600,
available ex Dow Corning, but with the silicone viscosity
15 and median droplet size being varied by the supplier, the
other components being per the standard commercial product.

These formulations were evaluated in the rinse cycle as
follows:-

20

White cotton shirts were washed 4 times at 60°C to remove
any pre-existing treatments which would distort the results.

25 Wash/rinse/dry cycles were then carried out. The conditions
were as follows:

- 18 -

Machine: Candy Aquaviva 1000
Temperature: 40°C
Programme: Programme 5 - Non-fast coloureds
recommended for cotton
5 Water hardness: 13 °FH (Wirral water)
Main wash product: 150g Persil Bio powder via shuttle
Rinse products: 35 gm of a control composition
containing 3% PDMS with a
viscosity of 60,000cSt before
emulsification OR 35 gm of a test
composition containing 3% PDMS
with viscosities before
emulsification in the range
1,000cSt to 750,000cSt
10 Washload: 10 shirts
Drying: Hung on rails indoors
15

2 extra shirts were added to the washes so that extraction
could be carried out and silicone deposition estimated.
20 These were split evenly over the washes.

Desized cotton poplin monitors were included for each
product; 3 X 20cm by 20cm and 3 X 50cm by 100cm desized
cotton poplin monitors were also included for measurement of
25 fabric physical properties.

The garments were assessed for:

1. Degree of creasing before ironing
2. Ease of ironing, Using steam

- 19 -

The degree of creasing was assessed by paired comparisons between garments rinsed in the test and control products respectively. The garments were placed in the viewing cabinet and the assessor was asked Which is the least creased? . For the ease of ironing comparison, the panellist ironed two shirts using steam and was asked Which is the easiest to iron? . The irons used were Philips Azur 50 set at the temperature for cotton. 100ml of water was added for each panellist. The steam was set at maximum. Separate irons were used for each treatment to avoid possible transfer of rinse conditioner or silicone via the plate of the iron. The irons were washed and swapped halfway through the exercise to compensate for differences 10 15 in the irons. Identical ironing boards were used.

The result obtained are summarised in the following table:-

- 20 -

Emulsion Characteristics		Degree of creasing (sample size 40)		Ease of ironing (sample size 20)	
Silicone Viscosity	Median Droplet Diameter (cSt) (μm)	Score	Score (as %)	Score	Score (as %)
(a) 1,000	0.5	14	35.0	8	40
(b) 60,000	0.5	20	50.0	10	50
(c) 60,000	5.0	20	50.0	9	45
(d) 60,000	10.0	18	45.0	7	35
(e) 143,000	0.5	26	65.0	8	40
(f) 600,000	5.0	23	57.5	10	50
(g) 750,000	0.5	27	67.5	12	60
(h) 600,000	7.8	22	55.0	7	35

Sample (a) does not correspond to the invention, the viscosity being within the prior art range. All of samples 5 (b)-(h) showed a marked improvement in degree of creasing over sample (a). All except (d), (e) and (h) showed a marked improvement over (a) in terms of ease of ironing.

- 21 -

Example 4 (Performance Evaluation)

To evaluate the second and fourth aspects of the present
5 invention, a comparison of effects on silicone deposition
and performance in anti-creasing and anti-ironing was
performed using a base fabric conditioner formulation as
control:-

10	<u>Component</u>	<u>wt %</u>
	Cationic Softener(5)	4.8
	Nonionic 20 EO	0.1
	Tallow Alcohol	0.6

15 (5) Di-ethoxy ester (tallow)-di-methylammonium chloride

To the control formulation was added a PDMS emulsion at an
amount equivalent to 1% silicone based on the weight of the
softener composition, the balance being water (with minor
20 ingredients), the viscosity of the silicone being 60,000cSt
with a median droplet diameter of 0.5 μ m and emulsified,
either with cationic or nonionic surfactants:-

	<u>Cationic System</u>	<u>Nonionic System</u>
25	Cetyl trimethyl ammoniumchloride (4.35%) + COCOPEMANS (1%)	HV600 (ex Dow Corning)

The weights in the cationic system are expressed as % by
30 weight of the emulsion. The HV600 product is the nonionic-
emulsified silicone referred to in Example 3.

- 22 -

The products were dosed at 110ml to a washing machine rinse cycle and both shirts and T-shirts were evaluated for anti-creasing and ease of ironing. The cationic and nonionic 5 products were compared as a % of the control (i.e. minus silicone). Silicone deposition was evaluated by a standard method. The results obtained were as follows:-

Emulsi- fier System	T-Shirts Anti- crease Benefit %	Shirts Anti- crease Benefit %	T-Shirts Ironing Benefit %	Shirts Ironing Benefit %	T-Shirts Silicone Deposi- tion %	Shirts Silicione Deposi- tion %
Non- ionic	35	53	75	62	47	79
Cat- ionic	57	80	85	70	86	98

10

In all cases, the cationic emulsion shows a marked improvement in silicone deposition, anti-creasing and ease of ironing.

CLAIMS

1. A fabric softening composition comprising:-
 - (a) a cationic fabric softening agent; and
 - 5 (b) an emulsified silicone;wherein the viscosity of the silicone before emulsification is from 10,000cSt to 1,000,000cSt, preferably from 30,000cSt to 750,000cSt, more preferably from 40,000cSt to 400,000cSt, most preferably 45,000cSt to 250,000cSt, eg 45,000cSt to 10 200,000cSt and the emulsion is a macro-emulsion.
- 15 2. A composition according to claim 1, wherein, in the emulsified silicone, the median droplet size is from $0.39\mu\text{m}$ to $25\mu\text{m}$.
- 15 3. A composition according to either preceding claim, wherein the silicone is emulsified with an emulsifier comprising from one or more cationic surfactants, preferably having a non-halogen counter-ion and/or selected from alkyl 20 tri-methylammonium methosulphates and derivatives in which at least two of the methyl groups on the nitrogen atom are replaced by (poly) alkoxylated groups.
- 25 4. A fabric softening composition comprising:-
 - (a) a cationic fabric softening agent; and
 - (b) an emulsified silicone;wherein the median droplet size of the silicone in the emulsion is at least $0.2\mu\text{m}$, preferably at least $0.25\mu\text{m}$, more preferably at least $0.39\mu\text{m}$, preferably also no greater than 30 25 μm and is emulsified with an emulsifier comprising one or more cationic surfactants.

5. A composition according to claim 4, wherein the viscosity of the silicone before emulsification is from 10,000cSt to 1,000,000cSt, preferably from 30,000cSt to 5 750,000cSt, more preferably from 40,000cSt to 400,000cSt, most preferably 45,000cSt to 250,000cSt, eg 45,000 to 200,000cSt.
6. A composition according to claim 4 or claim 5, in which 10 the cationic surfactant(s) is/are selected from those having a non-halogen counter-ion and/or selected from those in which at least two of the methyl groups on the nitrogen atom are replaced by (poly)alkoxylated groups.
- 15 7. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein in the emulsion, the total amount of emulsifying surfactant is from 0.5% to 20%, preferably from 2% to 12%, more preferably from 3% to 10%, by weight of the total composition, the weight ratio of silicone to total 20 emulsifying surfactant, preferably being from 3:1 to 120:1, more preferably from 3:1 to 120:1.
8. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the cationic fabric softening agent is selected from 25 quaternary ammonium and ester-linked quaternary ammonium compounds.
9. A composition according to claim 8, wherein the cationic fabric softening agent is selected from 1,2 30 bis [hardened-tallowoxy] -3-trimethylammonium propane chloride, diethoxy ester(tallow)dimethyl ammoniumchloride,

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dihardened-tallow-dimethyl ammoniumchloride and di-(tallowyloxyethyl)methyl hydroxyethyl methosulphate, and mixtures thereof.

- 5 10. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the total amount of cationic fabric softening agent is from 0.5% to 35%, preferably from 1% to 30%, more preferably from 3% to 25% by weight of the total composition.
- 10 11. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the silicone is a poly-di-C₁₋₆alkylsiloxane (preferably polydimethylsiloxane) end-terminated by tri-C₁₋₆alkylsilyl (preferably trimethylsilyl) groups or by hydroxy-di-C₁₋₆alkylsilyl (preferably hydroxy-dimethylsilyl) groups or a 15 mixture of both.
- 15 12. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the weight ratio of total fabric softening agent to total silicone is from 1:1 to 70:1, preferably from 1.5:1 to 25:1.
- 20 13. A method of manufacturing a composition according to any preceding claim, the method comprising obtaining the emulsion in the form a macro-emulsion of a silicone having a viscosity of from 10,000cSt to 1,000,000cSt and admixing it 25 with the cationic fabric softening agent, and optionally with any other component(s).
14. A method of manufacturing a fabric softening composition according to any of claims 1-12, the method comprising obtaining the emulsion in the form of an emulsion
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of a silicone having a viscosity of from 10,000cSt to 1,000,000cSt, preferably from 30,000cSt to 750,000cSt, more preferably from 40,000cSt to 400,000cSt, most preferably 45,000cSt to 250,000cSt, eg 45,000cSt to 200,000cSt, the 5 median droplet size of the silicone in the emulsion being at least 0.2 μ m, preferably at least 0.25 μ m, more preferably at least 0.39 μ m, preferably also no greater than 25 μ m and is emulsified with an emulsifier comprising one or more cationic surfactants, and admixing said emulsion with the 10 cationic fabric softening agent, and optionally with any other component(s).

15. A method of softening a fabric, the method comprising applying to that fabric, a composition according to any of 15 claims 1-12.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/04223

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER					
IPC 7	D06M15/643	D06M13/463	C11D3/37	C11D1/62	C11D17/00
C11D3/00					

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 D06M C11D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>WO 97 31998 A (PROCTER & GAMBLE) 4 September 1997 (1997-09-04) cited in the application page 4, line 7 - line 19 page 6, line 1 -page 7, line 23 examples claims 1-3,9-12</p> <p>—</p> <p>EP 0 285 391 A (TORAY SILICONE CO) 5 October 1988 (1988-10-05) page 2, line 52 -page 3, line 6 page 3, line 25 - line 26 examples 2,5</p> <p>—</p> <p>—/—</p>	4,6-8, 10-12,15
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/04223

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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